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GOODSPEED, EDGAR J. *Index Apologeticus sive Clavis Justini Martyris Operum Aliorumque Apologetarum Pristinorum.* Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1912. viii+300 pages. M. 7.

Professor Edgar J. Goodspeed of the University of Chicago, who has been steadily increasing the obligations under which scholarship lies to him, has added to them by the publication of an Index to the writings of the Apologists. Six years ago Professor Goodspeed published his *Index Patristicus*, and the present volume addresses itself to a similar task for another portion of pre-Catholic literature. The documents included are the fragment of Quadratus found in Eusebius, the Greek fragments of Aristides, the *Apology* of Justin with its appendix, better known as the *Second Apology*, Justin's *Dialogue with Trypho*, Tatian's *Address to the Greeks*, the fragments of Melito which Eusebius has preserved, and the *Supplicatio pro Christianis* of Athenagoras. The year 180 A.D. is the date which determines the documents to be considered and the writing of Theophilus *Ad Autolycum* is excluded as coming after that time. Dr. Goodspeed was aided in the preparation of the Index by four of his students of whose assistance acknowledgment is made. The best available texts have been used and a valuable feature of the work is the addition of the variant readings of the chief manuscripts. The chapter and paragraph divisions of certain editors have been followed for the various documents where such divisions had been made; but for Tatian and Athenagoras, where no such assistance was available, divisions of one hundred words each have been made for convenience of reference.

The work has been done with that accuracy, care, and thoroughness which Professor Goodspeed has led us to expect from him. It is important for a clearer understanding of pre-Catholic days that such tasks should be undertaken. To the philologist and lexicographer the work is of great value. The convenience of such an index in tracing the history of terms is appreciated most by those who have essayed the task without such assistance. Of no less value is the aid it offers in the discovery, and the verification of such discovery, of the chief ideas with which the Apologists dealt. The writer ventures to suggest that an interesting comparison of these ideas might be made with those of the New Testament and patristic literature on the one hand and those of early Catholic literature on the other. Unfortunately no index of the latter is yet available.

It is gratifying to have the author's promise of a critical text of the Apologists in the near future. This is a work the need of which has been felt for a considerable time. In the hands of Dr. Goodspeed it will receive the attention it merits and students of early Christian literature will find surer ground on which to stand while pursuing still further the investigation of the problems of that fascinating yet tantalizingly elusive period.

CHURCH HISTORY

TAYLOR, H. O. *Ancient Ideals: A Study of Intellectual and Spiritual Growth from Early Times to the Establishment of Christianity.* Vol. I, xi+461; Vol. II, v+430 pages. New York: Macmillan, 1913. \$5.00 net.

This second edition is, with a few verbal changes, only a reprint of the first edition published in 1896. The volumes aim to make a historical survey of the mental and spiritual growth of mankind from earliest times down to the second century A.D. The culture of the more ancient civilizations is treated rather briefly. More attention is given to the Greek and Roman periods, while Judaism and Christianity are

also considered at some length. The main thesis of the work is that all positive and valid elements of previous life and thought are comprised in Christianity, which is thus a synthesis of all ideals, the "absolute self-fulfilment along the lines of high desire." Apart from this apologetic interest these volumes make interesting and profitable reading for one who has a general interest in the subject. They present in popular form much valuable information.

KOETSCHAU, PAUL. *Origenes Werke*. Fünfter Band. *De Principiis* (ΠΕΡΙ ΑΡΧΩΝ) ("Die Griechischen Christlichen Schriftsteller der ersten drei Jahrhunderte"). Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1913. clviii+423 pages. M. 20.

Like Bidez's edition of *Philostorgius*, dealt with in the October issue of this Journal, this edition of Origen's most important dogmatic work, ΠΕΡΙ ΑΡΧΩΝ, or *De Principiis* in the Latin, is brought out under the auspices of the Prussian Royal Academy and constitutes the twenty-second volume in their series of the Greek Christian authors. As in the case of *Philostorgius*, the original of Origen's work has been lost. For its reconstruction, however, the materials are better. In various Greek writers, considerable portions have been preserved; this is particularly true of the last two books (III, IV) of which approximately the half of each has been preserved. Furthermore, there exist small fragments of an accurate translation of the Latin by Jerome, and several entire copies of a free and inaccurate Latin translation by Rufinus. It is a revised edition of this translation of Rufinus that constitutes the major portion of the present text; into the body of this are inserted the fragments of the Greek original where such exist. The fragments of Jerome's translation are given in the footnotes.

The present edition of the ΠΕΡΙ ΑΡΧΩΝ makes notable advances over that of the Benedictine, Delarue, which appeared at Paris in 1773. Delarue was the first to publish the Greek fragments and those of Jerome. He did not have the assistance, however, of one important group of manuscripts. It is chiefly by virtue of his use of these that Dr. Koetschau has been enabled to give a considerably fuller and better text of Rufinus' translation. By his own computation he has been enabled to supply 405 small and 33 large gaps in Delarue's text of Rufinus. The introduction is largely taken up with descriptions of the manuscripts and discussion of their history and relationship.

FOUQUERAY, HENRI. *Histoire de la Compagnie de Jésus en France des origines à la suppression* (1528-1762). Tome II, *La Ligue et le banissement* (1575-1604). Paris: Picard, 1913. viii+738 pages. Fr. 12.

In the preface to this continuation of his detailed treatment of the Jesuits in France, M. Fouqueray says that he has nothing of serious importance to say against the Jesuits. He has found certain *individuals* "imprudent," "unskilful," "extreme," "carried away by excessive zeal from the paths of their vocation," "but in the actions to be imputed to the body of the Company, in the official decisions, . . . we have met neither imprudence, nor an undertaking that was out of place, neither *intrigues*, nor ambition, nor anything of that which calumny has *invented*." After reading this statement one does not look forward to an informing and impartial treatment, at least of the political activities of the Jesuits. That the Jesuit house at Paris was used for